

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATESVILLE DIVISION
5:18-CR-00007-KDB-DSC-1

USA

v.

CONNIE SNOW FRANKLIN

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ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court upon what can most liberally be read as a motion of the Defendant *pro se* for compassionate release, home confinement and a request for appointment of counsel based on the COVID-19 pandemic under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), the First Step Act of 2018 and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. (Doc. No. 25). She contends that she is at a heightened risk for death due to COVID-19. Her conclusory and unsupported motion will be denied without prejudice.

Section 603(b) of the First Step Act amended § 3582(c)(1)(A), which previously only allowed a court to reduce a term of imprisonment on motion of the Director of Prisons (BOP). Now a court may entertain a motion filed by a defendant: (1) after full exhaustion of all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the BOP to bring a motion on his behalf; or (2) after lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of his facility, whichever is less.

Here, Defendant claims she requested compassionate release from the warden but attaches no such request. She claims the warden denied her request but again attaches no denial letter. Thus, the Court is unable to verify whether or

not the warden has denied the request or whether 30 days have passed since the warden received the request. The motion fails to show that the Defendant has fully exhausted her administrative rights to appeal a failure of the BOP to bring a motion on her behalf or that 30 days have elapsed from the warden's receipt of a request. Therefore, this Court will not consider the merits of her claim. *United States v. Raia*, 954 F.3d 594, 595 (3d Cir. 2020) (denying motion for compassionate release based on COVID-19 where defendant did not seek relief from BOP).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the President signed the CARES Act into law on March 27, 2020. Pub. L. 116-136, 134 Stat 281, 516. Section 12003(b)(2) of the Act gives the Director of the BOP authority to lengthen the maximum amount of time a prisoner may be placed in home confinement under 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2) during the covered emergency period, if the Attorney General finds that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the BOP. On April 3, 2020, the Attorney General issued a memorandum to the Director of the BOP making that finding and directing the immediate processing of suitable candidates for home confinement. However, nothing in the CARES Act gives the Court a role in determining those candidates. *See United States v. Caudle*, 740 F. App'x 364, 365 (4th Cir. 2018) (district court lacks authority to govern designation of prisoners under § 3624(c)(2)).

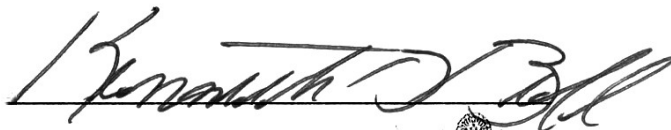
The Defendant asks the Court to appoint her counsel to assist her with her request for a compassionate release. However, "a criminal defendant has no right to counsel beyond his first appeal." *United States v. Legree*, 205 F.3d 724, 730 (4th

Cir. 2000) (quoting *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 756 (1991). “Though in some exceptional cases due process does mandate the appointment of counsel for certain postconviction proceedings,” the defendant has not presented a showing of such exceptional circumstances in this case. *Legree*, 205 F.3d at 730 (internal citation omitted). The Court finds that the interests of justice do not require appointment of counsel to assist the Defendant at this time.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED, that the Defendant’s *pro se* motion for compassionate release, home confinement and appointment of counsel (Doc. No. 25), is **DENIED** without prejudice to a renewed motion properly supported by evidence and after exhaustion of her administrative remedies.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: September 24, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth D. Bell", written over a horizontal line.

Kenneth D. Bell
United States District Judge

